

# 矩形域上不精确散乱数据带 连续边值条件的多元最优拟合\*

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## 摘要

本文考虑矩形域内不精确散乱数据的多元最优拟合(带连续边界条件),给出解的存在唯一性、特征和构造方法,容易在计算机上实现。

关于矩形域内格子点上给定数据进行样条插值已在文[2]—[10]中详细讨论,一般理论亦由Laurent等人作出<sup>[11]</sup>,但他们要求格子点上给满数据值,这种要求相当苛刻,不符合实际需要。李岳生<sup>[1]</sup>提出一种散乱数据多元最优插值,不需要给满格子点上数值,这是多元样条插值的一个新突破。本文讨论更广泛的散乱数据不精确的情况。

## §1 问题和记号

采用类似文[1]的记号,  $R = \{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$  是  $(x, y)$  平面上的矩形域。

$$B_F = \{u(x, y) : u^{(i,0)}(x, y)|_{x=\xi} = F_{i\xi}(y), c \leq y \leq d, i \in I_\xi, \xi = a \text{ 或 } b$$

$$u^{(0,j)}(x, y)|_{y=\eta} = F_{j\eta}(x), a \leq x \leq b, j \in J_\eta, \eta = c \text{ 或 } d\}$$

$I_a, I_b \subset I = \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ ,  $J_c, J_d \subset J = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ ,  $F_{ia}(y), F_{ib}(y) \in H^n[c, d]$ ,  $F_{jc}(x), F_{jd}(x) \in H^m[a, b]$ , 满足连接条件:

$$F_{i\xi}^{(j)}(\eta) = F_{j\eta}^{(i)}(\xi), i \in I_\xi, j \in J_\eta, \xi = a \text{ 或 } b, \eta = c \text{ 或 } d$$

$$\frac{\circ}{D} = \{u(x, y) : f_i^{\alpha\beta} \leq \lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u \leq F_i^{\alpha\beta}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i, i = 1, \dots, N\}$$

这里  $\lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u = u^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i)$ ,  $I_i \subset I$ ,  $J_i \subset J$ ,  $f_i^{\alpha\beta}, F_i^{\alpha\beta}$  为给定实数。

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数据点集合  $\overset{\circ}{\pi} = \left\{ (x_i, y_i) \right\}_{i=1}^{\overset{\circ}{N}} \subset R$ , 向  $ox$  轴、 $oy$  轴投影分别是  $\overset{\circ}{\pi}_1 = p_1 \overset{\circ}{\pi} = \left\{ \xi_i \right\}_{i=1}^{\overset{\circ}{N}_1} \subset [a, b]$

与  $\overset{\circ}{\pi}_2 = p_2 \overset{\circ}{\pi} = \left\{ \eta_j \right\}_{j=1}^{\overset{\circ}{N}_2} \subset [c, d]$

**问题(P)**

求函数  $s(x, y) \in H^{m,n}(R)$  使

$$J_{m,n}(u) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_R (u^{(m,n)}(x, y))^2 dx dy$$

在  $H^{m,n}(R) \cap \overset{\circ}{D} \cap B_F$  上达极小.

定义广义调配样条函数

$$S(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{2m} g_i(y) \phi_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{2n} f_j(x) \phi_j(y) + \sum_{i=1}^{\overset{\circ}{N}} \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} c_i^{\alpha\beta} G_1^{(\alpha, a)}(x, \xi_i) G_2^{(\beta, b)}(y, \eta_j)$$

其中  $Span\{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_{2m}\} = P_{2m}\langle x \rangle$  为  $2m-1$  次多项式集合,  $Span\{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_{2n}\} = P_{2n}\langle y \rangle$ ,

$G_1(x, \xi) = \frac{(x-\xi)_+^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!}$ ,  $G_2(y, \eta) = \frac{(y-\eta)_+^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$  分别是微分算子  $\frac{d^{2m}}{dx^{2m}}$  与  $\frac{d^{2n}}{dy^{2n}}$  的格林函数,  $f_i(x) \in H^m[a, b]$ ,  $g_j(y) \in H^n[c, d]$ .

**§2 解的性质**

记  $J(g, h) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_R g^{(m,n)}(x, y) h^{(m,n)}(x, y) dx dy$ ,

$J(g) = J(g, *) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_R g^{(m,n)}(x, y) * dx dy$  显然  $J_{m,n}(u) = J(u, u) = J(u)u$

**定理 1** 函数  $g(x, y)$  是问题(P)之解当且仅当存在实数  $\gamma_i^{\alpha\beta} \geq 0$ ,  $\tau_i^{\alpha\beta} \geq 0$  使

- 1)  $J(g) = \sum_{i=1}^{\overset{\circ}{N}} \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} (\gamma_i^{\alpha\beta} - \tau_i^{\alpha\beta}) \lambda_i^{\alpha\beta}$
- 2)  $\gamma_i^{\alpha\beta} (f_i^{\alpha\beta} - \lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} g(x, y)) = 0, i = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i$
- 3)  $\tau_i^{\alpha\beta} (\lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} g(x, y) - F_i^{\alpha\beta}) = 0, i = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i$
- 4)  $f_i^{\alpha\beta} \leq \lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} g(x, y) \leq F_i^{\alpha\beta}, i = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i$

**定理 2** 设  $s(x, y) \in H^{m,n}(R)$  为问题(P)之解, 它必定满足下列特征条件:

- 1)  $s^{(2m, 2n)}(x, y) = 0, (x, y) \in R_{ij}, i = 0, 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}_1, j = 0, 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}_2$

沿内网线有:

- 2)  $[s^{(2m-\mu-1, 2n)}(\cdot, y)]_{\xi_j} = 0, \eta_j < y < \eta_{j+1}, \mu \in I, i = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}_1, j = 0, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}_2$

$$[s^{(2m, 2n-\nu-1)}(x, \cdot)]_{\eta_j} = 0, \xi_i < x < \xi_{i+1}, \nu \in J, i = 0, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}_1; j = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}_2$$

在内网点:

$$3) [s^{(2m-\mu-1, 2n-\nu-1)}(\cdot, \cdot)]_{\xi_i, \eta_j} = 0, \mu \in I, \nu \in J, (\xi_i, \eta_j) \in \overset{\circ}{\pi}_1 \times \overset{\circ}{\pi}_2 \setminus \overset{\circ}{\pi}$$

$$[s^{(2m-\mu-1, 2n-\nu-1)}(\cdot, \cdot)]_{x_i, y_i} = 0, \mu \in I \setminus I_i, \nu \in J \setminus J_i, i = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}$$

在边界:

$$4) s^{(2m-\mu-1, 2n)}(\alpha, y) = 0, \mu \in I \setminus I_\alpha, c \leq y \leq d, \alpha = a \text{ 或 } b$$

$$s^{(2m, 2n-\nu-1)}(x, \beta) = 0, \nu \in J \setminus J_\beta, a \leq x \leq b, \beta = c \text{ 或 } d$$

在角点:

$$5) s^{(2m-\mu-1, 2n-\nu-1)}(\alpha, \beta) = 0, \mu \in I \setminus I_\alpha, \nu \in J \setminus J_\beta, (\alpha, \beta) \in V = \{(a, c), (b, c), (a, d), (b, d)\}$$

跳跃量:

$$6) \text{ 记 } \lambda_{i\alpha\beta} = (-1)^{m+n-a-\beta} [s^{(2m-a-1, 2n-\beta-1)}(x_i, y_i)] \text{ 则}$$

$$\lambda_{i\alpha\beta} \begin{cases} \geq 0 & \text{当 } s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) = f_i^{\alpha\beta}, i = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i \\ \leq 0 & \text{当 } s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) = F_i^{\alpha\beta}, i = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i \\ = 0 & \text{当 } f_i^{\alpha\beta} < s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) < F_i^{\alpha\beta}, i = 1, \dots, \overset{\circ}{N}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i \end{cases}$$

这里

$$[f(\cdot, y)]_{\xi_i} = \begin{cases} f(\xi_i + 0, y) - f(\xi_i - 0, y) & a < \xi_i < b \\ f(a, y) & \xi_i = a \\ -f(b, y) & \xi_i = b \end{cases}$$

类似规定  $[f(x, \cdot)]_{\eta_j}$  而

$$[f(\cdot, \cdot)]_{\xi_i, \eta_j} = [f(\xi_i, \eta_i)] = [ [f(\cdot, \cdot)]_{\xi_i} ]_{\eta_j} = [f(\xi_i + 0, \cdot)]_{\eta_j} - [f(\xi_i - 0, \cdot)]_{\eta_j}$$

**证明** 根据变分不等式

$$\delta J_{m,n}(s) \geq 0, s \in \overset{\circ}{D} \cap B_F \cap H^{m,n}(R), \delta s \in \overset{\circ}{D}_0 \cap B_0 \cap H^{m,n}(R)$$

适当取  $\delta s$  就可以得到1)—5); 利用1)—3)得知  $s$  是广义调配样条, 所以

$$s^{(2m-\alpha, 2n-\beta)}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\overset{\circ}{N}} \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} c_i^{\alpha\beta} \delta(x-x_i) \delta(y-y_i)$$

这里  $\delta(x-x_i)$  与  $\delta(y-y_i)$  为  $\delta$ -函数, 注意在边界上  $\delta s$  与  $\delta s^{(\mu, \nu)}$  等均为零, 分部积分得

$$\delta J_{m,n}(s) = (-1)^{m+n-a-\beta} \sum_{i=1}^{\overset{\circ}{N}} \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} c_i^{\alpha\beta} \delta s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i)$$

上式中除  $\delta s(x_i, y_i)$  外令其余  $\delta s(x_j, y_j) = 0, j \neq i$  得

$$\delta J_{m,n}(s) = (-1)^{m+n-a-\beta} c_i^{\alpha\beta} \delta s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) \geq 0$$

当  $s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) = f_i^{\alpha\beta}$  时, 由于  $\delta s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) \geq 0$  所以  $(-1)^{m+n-a-\beta} c_i^{\alpha\beta} \geq 0$

同理得  $s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) = F_i^{\alpha\beta}$  时  $(-1)^{m+n-\alpha-\beta} c_i^{\alpha\beta} \leq 0$

而  $f_i^{\alpha\beta} < s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) < F_i^{\alpha\beta}$  时  $\delta s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i)$  既可正亦可负, 故而

$$(-1)^{m+n-\alpha-\beta} c_i^{\alpha\beta} \delta s^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x_i, y_i) = 0, c_i^{\alpha\beta} = 0$$

根据格林函数的性质, 我们有  $c_i^{\alpha\beta} = [s^{(2m-\alpha-1, 2n-\beta-1)}(\cdot, \cdot)]_{x_i, y_i}$

记  $\lambda_{i\alpha\beta} = (-1)^{m+n-\alpha-\beta} c_i^{\alpha\beta}$  即得证。

记  $\mathring{D}_1 = \{u(x, y) \in H^{m, n}(R) : f_i^{\alpha\beta} - F_i^{\alpha\beta} \leq \lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u \leq F_i^{\alpha\beta} - f_i^{\alpha\beta}, i = 1, \dots, \mathring{N}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i\}$

定义 若由

$$\begin{cases} s \in \mathring{D}_1 \cap B_0 \\ s \in N_i = \{ \sum_{i=1}^m g_i(y) \phi_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) \psi_i(y) \} \end{cases}$$

便得出  $s(x, y) \equiv 0$ , 则称问题(P)为广义强(m,n)适定。这里  $t = \frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}, Span\{\phi_1, \dots, \phi_m\} = P_m, Span\{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\} = P_n, f_i \in H^m[a, b], g_i \in H^n[c, d]$ 。

定理 3 如果问题(P)为广义强(m,n)适定, 则其解必定唯一存在。

证明 我们把问题(P)化成与之等价的凸集 C 上关于 t 的样条函数问题, 用文[12]中有关定理得出相应定理。

### §3 解的构造

问题 I<sub>1</sub>:

求  $I_1 f(x) \in P_{2m}$  使

$$r_{ia}(I_1 f) = r_{ia} f, r_{ib}(I_1 f) = r_{ib} f \quad i \in I$$

问题 I<sub>2</sub>:

求  $I_2 g(y) \in P_{2n}$  使

$$r_{jc}(I_2 g) = r_{jc} g, r_{jd}(I_2 g) = r_{jd} g \quad j \in J$$

这里  $r_{ia}, r_{ib}, r_{jc}, r_{jd}$  是线性泛函, 定义为

$$r_{i\xi} f = \begin{cases} f^{(i)}(\xi) & i \in I_\xi \\ f^{(2m-i-1)}(\xi) & i \in I \setminus I_\xi \end{cases} \quad \xi = a \text{ 或 } b$$
  
$$r_{j\eta} f = \begin{cases} g^{(j)}(\eta) & j \in J_\eta \\ g^{(2n-j-1)}(\eta) & j \in J \setminus J_\eta \end{cases} \quad \eta = c \text{ 或 } d$$

定理 4 设问题 I<sub>1</sub> 与问题 I<sub>2</sub> 有解, 则问题(P)的解可以表示成

$$s(x, y) = s_1(x, y) + \sum_{i=1}^{\mathring{N}} \sum_{\mu \in I_i} \sum_{\nu \in J_i} c_i^{\mu\nu} R_1 G_1^{(0, \mu)}(x, x_i) R_2 G_2^{(0, \nu)}(y, y_i)$$

$$s_1(x, y) = \sum_{i \in I_a} F_{ia}(y) \phi_{ia}(x) + \sum_{i \in I_b} F_{ib}(y) \phi_{ib}(x) + \sum_{j \in J_c} R_1 F_{jc}(x) \phi_{jc}(y) + \sum_{j \in J_d} R_1 F_{jd}(x) \phi_{jd}(y)$$

这里  $R_i = E - I_i, i = 1, 2, E$  是恒等算子。

$C = (c_i^{\mu\nu})$  可由解下列二次规划问题求出:

目标函数  $J_{m,n}(s)$

约束条件  $b_2 \leq AC \leq b_1$

这里  $A = (a_{ij}^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta})_{\mu \in I_i, \nu \in J_j, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_j, i=1, j=1}$

$$a_{ij}^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} = R_1 G_1^{(\mu\alpha)}(x_i, x_j) R_2 G_2^{(\nu\beta)}(y_i, y_j)$$

$$b_1 = (b_{1i}^{\mu\nu})_{\mu \in I_i, \nu \in J_j, i=1}, \quad b_{1i}^{\mu\nu} = F_i^{\mu\nu} - \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} s_1$$

$$b_2 = (b_{2i}^{\mu\nu})_{\mu \in I_i, \nu \in J_j, i=1}, \quad b_{2i}^{\mu\nu} = f_i^{\mu\nu} - \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} s_1$$

证明 如果问题  $I_1$  与  $I_2$  有解, 可以表示成

$$I_1 f(x) = \sum_{i \in I} (r_{ia} f) \phi_{ia}(x) + \sum_{i \in I} (r_{ib} f) \phi_{ib}(x) \text{ 与}$$

$$I_2 g(y) = \sum_{j \in J} (r_{jc} g) \phi_{jc}(x) + \sum_{j \in J} (r_{jd} g) \phi_{jd}(y)$$

这里  $\phi_{ia}(x), \phi_{ib}(x) \in P_{2m}, \phi_{jc}(y), \phi_{jd}(y) \in P_{2n}$

$$r_{i\xi} \phi_{j\eta} = \begin{cases} \delta_{ij} & \text{当 } \xi = \eta = a \text{ 或 } b \\ 0 & \text{当 } \xi \neq \eta \end{cases}, \quad r_{i\xi} \phi_{j\eta} = \begin{cases} \delta_{ij} & \text{当 } \xi = \eta = c \text{ 或 } d \\ 0 & \text{当 } \xi \neq \eta \end{cases}$$

设问题 (P) 的解是  $s(x, y)$ , 根据定理 2

$$s(x, y) = u(x, y) + w(x, y)$$

此处  $u(x, y) = \sum_{i \in I} \{g_{ia}(y) \phi_{ia}(x) + g_{ib}(y) \phi_{ib}(x)\} + \sum_{j \in J} \{f_{jc}(x) \phi_{jc}(y) + f_{jd}(x) \phi_{jd}(y)\}$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\mu \in I_i} \sum_{\nu \in J_j} c_i^{\mu\nu} G_1^{(0,\mu)}(x, x_i) G_2^{(0,\nu)}(y, y_i)$$

令  $\{r_i\}_1^{2(m+n)} = \{r_{ia}, r_{ib}, r_{ic}, r_{id}, i \in I, j \in J\}$  有

$$r_i s = r_i u + r_i w = r_i F \quad i = 1, \dots, 2(m+n)$$

所以  $r_i u = r_i F - r_i w = r_i (F - w)$

因为相应偏微分方程边值问题解可表成<sup>(1)</sup>引理 3)

$$u(x, y) = I(F - w) = IF(x, y) - Iw(x, y)$$

$$I = I_1 \oplus I_2 = I_1 + I_2 - I_1 I_2 = I_1 + I_2 R_1$$

$$s_1(x, y) = IF = \sum_{i \in I_a} F_{ia}(y) \phi_{ia}(x) + \sum_{i \in I_b} F_{ib}(y) \phi_{ib}(x) + \sum_{j \in J_c} R_1 F_{jc}(x) \phi_{jc}(y) + \sum_{j \in J_d} R_1 F_{jd}(x) \phi_{jd}(y)$$

所以  $s(x, y) = u(x, y) + w(x, y) = IF(x, y) + R\omega(x, y)$  (1)

这里  $R\omega(x, y) = w(x, y) - Iw(x, y) = R_1R_2\omega(x, y)$

$$\lambda_i^{\mu\nu} R\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} c_j^{\alpha\beta} R_1 G_1^{(\mu, \alpha)}(x_i, x_j) R_2 G_2^{(\nu, \beta)}(y_i, y_j)$$

但由(1)得  $\lambda_i^{\mu\nu} R\omega = \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} s(x, y) - \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} IF(x, y) = \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} s(x, y) - \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} s_1(x, y)$

注意  $f_i^{\mu\nu} \leq \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} s(x, y) \leq F_i^{\mu\nu}$  有

$$f_i^{\mu\nu} - \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} s_1 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} c_j^{\alpha\beta} R_1 G_1^{(\mu, \alpha)}(x_i, x_j) R_2 G_2^{(\nu, \beta)}(y_i, y_j) \leq F_i^{\mu\nu} - \lambda_i^{\mu\nu} s_1$$

这就是约束条件  $b_2 \leq AC \leq b_1$

展开  $\iint_R (s^{(m, n)}(x, y))^2 dx dy$  整理得目标函数表达式

**定理 5** 如果问题  $I_1$  与问题  $I_2$  有唯一解, 则问题(P)的解存在唯一

**证明** 定理 2 表明问题(P)的解是一个满足边值条件  $B_F$  的特殊插值问题的解。如果问题  $I_1$  与  $I_2$  都有唯一解, 根据[1]引理 3, 相应偏微分方程边值问题有唯一解, 它的齐问题只有零解, 所以满足  $B_F$  的特殊插值问题  $(m, n)$  适定, 根据[1]的定理 2 知道它的解存在唯一。

利用[13]中凸集样条函数的光顺样条迭代算法可以得到问题(P)的一个有效算法, 迭代序列强收敛于问题(P)的解([13]定理7)。步骤是:

(1) 设  $F_i^{\alpha\beta} > f_i^{\alpha\beta}$  当  $i \in L_0$  时,  $F_i^{\alpha\beta} = f_i^{\alpha\beta}$  当  $i \in L_0'$  时

$$作 C_1 = \{u \in H^{m,n}(R) \cap B_F : \sum_{i \in L_0} \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} [\frac{2}{F_i^{\alpha\beta} - f_i^{\alpha\beta}} (\lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u - \frac{F_i^{\alpha\beta} + f_i^{\alpha\beta}}{2})]^2 \leq 1,$$

$$\lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u = F_i^{\alpha\beta}, i \in L_0', \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i\}$$

用求相应光顺样条的方法求出在  $C_1$  上的样条函数  $s_1$  使  $\|t(s_1)\|_y^2 = \min_{x \in C_1} \|t(x)\|_y^2$ ,

$$记 p_{1i}^{\alpha\beta} = \lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} s_1$$

(2) 设  $a_{1i}^{\alpha\beta} = \min(|p_{1i}^{\alpha\beta} - F_i^{\alpha\beta}|, |p_{1i}^{\alpha\beta} - f_i^{\alpha\beta}|) > 0$ , 当  $i \in L_1$

$$a_{1i}^{\alpha\beta} = \min(|p_{1i}^{\alpha\beta} - F_i^{\alpha\beta}|, |p_{1i}^{\alpha\beta} - f_i^{\alpha\beta}|) = 0, j \in L_1'$$

作  $C_2 = \{u \in H^{m,n}(R) \cap B_F : \sum_{i \in L_1} \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} [\frac{1}{a_{1i}^{\alpha\beta}} (\lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u - p_{1i}^{\alpha\beta})]^2 \leq 1$

$$\lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u = p_{1i}^{\alpha\beta}, j \in L_1', \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i\}$$

求出在  $C_2$  上样条函数  $s_2$ , 记  $p_{2i}^{\alpha\beta} = \lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} s_2$

(3) 假定第  $\nu$  次迭代已经作出,  $p_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta} = \lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} s_{\nu}$

设 
$$a_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta} = \min(|p_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta} - F_i^{\alpha\beta}|, |p_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta} - f_i^{\alpha\beta}|) > 0, i \in L_{\nu}$$

$$a_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta} = \min(|p_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta} - F_i^{\alpha\beta}|, |p_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta} - f_i^{\alpha\beta}|) = 0, j \in L'_{\nu}$$

作 
$$C_{\nu+1} = \{u \in H^{m,n}(R) \cap B_r : \sum_{i \in L_{\nu}} \sum_{\alpha \in I_i} \sum_{\beta \in J_i} [\frac{1}{a_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta}} (\lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u - p_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta})]^2 \leq 1$$

$$\lambda_i^{\alpha\beta} u = p_{\nu i}^{\alpha\beta} \quad j \in L'_{\nu}, \alpha \in I_i, \beta \in J_i\}$$

求出在  $C_{\nu+1}$  上的样条函数  $s_{\nu+1}$ , 即得迭代序列  $\{s_n\}, n=1,2,\dots$

这种方法的好处是避免确定目标函数的烦琐运算, 而且开始迭代几次就接近真解。

由于目标函数的特殊性, 也可以利用对实对称正定系数矩阵适用的二次规划算法<sup>[14,15]</sup>。

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**Multivariate Generalized Spline Approximation to Scattered  
Data with Continuous Boundary Conditions  
throughout a Rectangle**

*Guan Lütai*

**Abstract**

For multivariate generalized spline interpolation to scattered data and continuous boundary conditions, a suitable generalized blending spline function space is constructed. Existence, uniqueness, characteristics and the structure of the solution in such a space are established. The method can easily be carried out in a computer.